

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.19
N. L. WILLET
SEED CO.

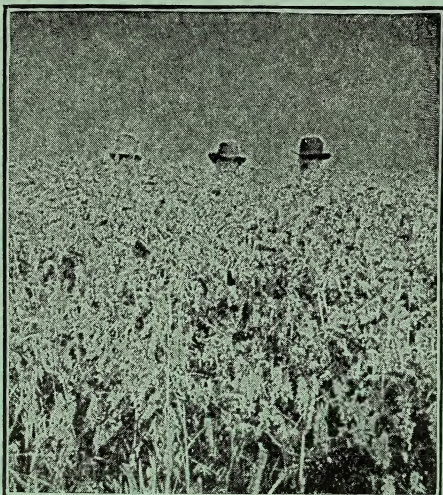


Special Fall Catalog
for Truckers
and Farmers

849 Broad Street
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Grow Clover, Hairy Vetch and Alfalfa *by using* FARMOGERM

The value of Winter Cover Crops can be largely increased by treating the seeds with Farmogerm. A preparation of high-bred nitrogen-gathering bacteria. These bacteria form nitrogen storehouses on the roots of legume crops and enrich the land for your crops next year. Plant Hairy Vetch with your oats this fall and grow three tons to the acre of the richest hay that you can raise, and at the same time enrich your land for next year.



What Mr. Holman's Vetch Looked Like.

and the crop of Alfalfa on the lot is beautiful. I expect now to put in several more acres this fall and I shall certainly use Farmogerm again on the seed before planting. With best wishes, Yours truly,

The Coe-Mortimer Company, Charleston, S. C.

Gentlemen: As we are doing so much for your Farmogerm, we thought that we should write you a letter, that some of our best farmers are coming daily to see the results of Farmogerm. Presidents of banks, merchants, lawyers and farmers come daily to see Hairy Vetch inoculated with your Farmogerm.

We have Vetch that will measure 6 feet long. We would like for you to send some representative to see the wonderful results, and have them published in every agricultural paper. Also would like to have pictures taken of the field. It is almost ready for cutting.

We used \$29 worth of your germ last year. We expect to put in 150 acres another season, and I think it will be planted very extensively next fall in Calhoun County. We have sent a clipping to the county paper asking every farmer to come and see the Vetch that was inoculated. We have one plot not inoculated, and the Vetch is dead. Yours truly,

W. M. & W. C. HOLMON.

June 17, 1913.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 16th inst. to hand, and I beg to say that we have baled and weighed the Oats and Vetch crop from three acres, from which we obtained three tons per acre. I am so well pleased with the success that we will plant heavily another season. These plots of land have been planted in cotton and came up to good stands, and we will watch them with much interest, as we are counting on a lot of ammonia from the Vetch crop. Yours truly, J. M. HOLMAN.

PRICE LIST

5-acre size.....\$9.00 1-acre size... ..\$2.00 Garden size.....\$.50

In ordering, state which of the following crops you wish to inoculate:

GARDEN PEAS	CRIMSON CLOVER	ALFALFA
GARDEN BEANS	BURR CLOVER	VETCH
COW PEAS	RED CLOVER	SOY BEANS
CANADIAN FIELD BEANS	BERSEEM CLOVER	PEANUTS

ORDER FROM

N. L. Willet Seed Co., 849 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia

Forsyth, Ga.

The Coe-Mortimer Company,
Charleston, S. C.

Gentlemen: What little clover and vetch I sowed the past fall has done fine where I used Farmogerm. On Crimson Clover sown without the cultures I find no nodules at all, notwithstanding the fact the land is better and in a condition that I would sooner expect the presence of the bacteria by natural causes.—Yours truly, THOS. G. SCOTT.

Raleigh, N. C., 4-29-13.

Coe-Mortimer Company,
Charleston, S. C.

My Dear Sirs: I have your circular in regard to Farmogerm. I desire to state that this preparation has proven to be very satisfactory to me in getting a stand of Alfalfa. I have been trying to get a stand of Alfalfa for three or four years, but never succeeded until last fall, when I used Farmogerm. I have only been trying a two-acre lot, and although I have used an abundant amount of seed each time, I never succeeded in getting a stand, as stated above, until last fall, when I used Farmogerm. I have a splendid stand now. I expect now to put in several more acres this fall and I shall certainly use Farmogerm again on the seed before planting. With best wishes, Yours truly,

JOHN C. DREWRY.

St. Matthews, S. C.

N. L. Willet Seed Company

AUGUSTA, GA.

1913—FALL CATALOG—1913

General Information and Terms of Sale

How to Send Money—Money can be safely sent by Bank Checks, Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

Seeds by Mail, Postage Paid—At prices quoted postpaid, we deliver the seeds at our expense to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Where not quoted postpaid, if seeds are to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound to cover postage. On beans, corn and peas, the postage is 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, extra; on onion sets, 10 cents per quart extra.

Mail Free of Postage to You—All Packet Seeds, assorted as wanted, including beans, peas and corn, in 5 and 10 cent packets, and all bulk seeds as priced, up to and including 4 ounces.

Special Express Rates—We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds we can, in most cases, ship by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents. This does not apply to points on the Wells-Fargo, or Pacific Express. The cost in those cases will be 35 cents for each company on a 10 or 15-pound shipment, making a charge of 70 cents for a point when shipment is handled by two different companies.

Note—The prices quoted in this catalog are those ruling at time it is printed. All Garden Seed, and especially Field Seed, such as Grains, Clovers, and Vetches, etc., are liable to fluctuate in price, depending on market conditions and supplies. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

Guarantee—We select our stock with greatest care, and pay liberal prices. We feel justified in saying that all our seeds are the freshest and best to be found; but at the same time, it must be distinctly understood that we sell no seeds with warranty or guarantee in any respect, expressed or implied, and on these terms return them at once and we will refund money. will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If our seeds are not accepted

Germination Test—Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination. Put the seeds between the folds of a heavy newspaper, thoroughly wet. Keep the newspaper damp for a week and note results.

Grains

For Fall and Winter Planting

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY—

(Forty-eight pounds per bushel.)

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage, strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat.

1 peck	\$.50
1 bushel	1.40
5 bushels	1.50
10 bushels	1.25

Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Beardless Barley—

Introduced into the South by us, and south of Ohio, we are the largest handlers. (48 pounds to bushel.) Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing. Beardless barley can be planted for fall grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February and can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond

of the hay; the heads are six rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre.

1 peck	\$.60
1 bushel	1.90
5 bushels	1.75
10 bushels	1.65

SEED OATS—

Culture—Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats, by all means, should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter killed. Our Georgia fall sown oats, however, are less liable to be killed than the spring sown Texas and Oklahoma. There is no nutriment whatever in dried oat straw, and in two bundles of oats, as usually fed, there is not one-half a cupful of grain. Hay, oats, therefore should be cut in a green and not a yellow state; later cutting is fallacious and wasteful.

Note: All oats offered by us are re-cleaned at a cost of about 5 cents a bushel to ourselves. We believe they are worth to the planter at least 10 cents a bushel more than the average oat offered by dealers.



Fulghum Oats, making over 100 bushels per acre.

Fulghum Oat—

This oat is several years old, but seed have not been put on the market. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high; heavy in foliage. Parties produced this year 75 bushels to the acre without manure. It is cold proof and rust proof. It is as large in grain and forage as is Appler and double the size in the matter of grain as compared with Texas. Its chief characteristic is its earliness. It is three weeks earlier than Texas or Appler, and is even earlier than Burt oat. It is far better than the Burt oat, because Burt so often fail, and

particle of doubt, it is the most valuable oat today known in the Southland. The Agricultural Department has taken great interest in the oat. Supply is limited.

1 bushel	\$2.00
5 bushels	1.75
10 bushels	1.65

Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Appler Oats—

32 pounds to bushel. Fall sown. We are the largest Georgia growing contractors. The finest oat, according to the Georgia Experiment Sta-



Georgia Appler Oats, making an average of 80 bushels per acre, on 200 acres.

are killed; they are, too, extremely thin as regards foliage and small as regards grain. The Fulghum oat does not shatter, and is a double oat. It is entirely free from beard. Their great value is seen when we say that they can be sown in October and will be ripe and off of the ground by May 10th, for cotton planting. Whereas cotton cannot be planted after Appler until June. If sown in October they ripen fully enough to be used for feed by April 25th. The cotton farmer will appreciate from the above, to the fullest extent, this new oat. Without a

tion, in the South. Rust proof; harder than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about 10 days earlier than native rust proof; and week or 10 days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Much of our Augusta Appler oats, 1911, though they had no rain for three months on them, turned out $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and a large amount of heads measured in length 24 inches. A length of 18 inches was a most ordinary and common length. Georgia Experiment Station says about 10 to 15 per cent better in

straw and oats than Native Rust Proof Oats. One-third larger than Western Rust Proof Oats and with far less beard and waste.

1 bushel	\$1.10
5 bushels	1.90
10 bushels .....	.95

Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Bancroft Oats—

Like the Appler, this oat is an improvement over the Texas Rust Proof. There is very little difference in these two oats, namely, the Appler and Bancroft. They are a very much heavier oat, of course, than the Texas. Bancroft may have a trifle more beard than has Appler. There are some black oats to be found in all samples of Bancroft that we have ever seen. It is rust proof and prolific. One party near Augusta, with 4 acres last year, made 90 bushels to the acre. There is possibly very little choice between the Appler and the Bancroft. They are both improvements over Native Georgia Rust Proof oats, and Texas and Oklahoma Rust Proof oats. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Bancroft in 1910, reports his average as being 50 bushels per acre.

1 bushel	\$1.10
5 bushels	1.00
10 bushels .....	.95

Get prices in large amounts.

The Famous 100-Bushel Oats—

The claim for this oat is that it is an improved type of Southern oat, rust proof, heavy grains, large straw, and extremely productive. While the claim for it is extra productivity, we certainly cannot, nor can any one else, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre, but it should come as near or nearer to it than many other oats on the market.

1 bushel	\$1.10
5 bushels	1.00
10 bushels .....	.90

Get prices on large amounts.

Georgia Burt Oats—

These are practically the only spring oat—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than

Native Rust Proof. The man who wants oats three weeks earlier than other oats must plant Burt. Kansas and Middle West seed no good.

1 bushel	\$1.05
5 bushels	1.00
10 bushels .....	.90

Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Turf, or Grazing Oats—

(Known as Virginia Gray Winter). Do not resemble oat till they head; looks like rye, and looks, too, like Orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterwards will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than Rust Proof oats—allows you to get two oat crops with different maturing times. These oats are popular and widely used further north. We've sold them for four or five years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them.

1 bushel	\$1.15
5 bushels	1.00
10 bushels .....	.95

Get prices in large amounts.

Genuine Texas Rust Proof Oats—

These oats offered are the best type of true Texas oats that we are able to buy and these came from growers that take care not to get their seed mixed with Johnson Grass or other obnoxious and foreign seed.

1 bushel	\$.85
5 bushels .....	.80
10 bushels .....	.75

Get prices in large amounts.

RYE (56 pounds to bushel)—

Native Georgia Rye (See cut)—

It stools heavily; can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green; has made 10 tons green food per acre in five months. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, but it is spring sown and runs often here on the ground; is slow growing and is not so good here. It is a different type of rye. Their rye is called "White Rye"; our Georgia fall sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre. We usually plant here in

September, commence grazing in December and keep it up until late in April. Sow for hog purposes from September 10th to November 1st, one

Peck	\$.75
1 bushel	2.75
5 bushels	2.50
10 bushels	2.40

Get prices in large amounts.

Abruzzes Rye (S. C. Grown)—

This is a very hardy upright rye and stools out well, making it one of the best for grazing. It was introduced here by the U. S. Department of Agriculture several years ago and some of our growers claim they would have no other rye, regardless of price.

Peck.	\$1.00
1 bushel	3.25
5 bushels	3.00
10 bushels	2.75

Get prices in large amounts.

Northern Grown Rye—

This rye being cheaper than Georgia rye, there is quite a demand for it. We do not recommend this rye as highly as others, but quite a number of planters say they get excellent results as a cover crop.

Peck	\$.40
1 bushel	1.40
5 bushels	1.30
10 bushels	1.25

Get prices in large amounts.

WHEATS (69 pounds to bushel)—

We sell tremendous amounts of wheat and our stock can be relied on for this section; we do not sell Western wheat.

Wheat—

For hog purposes. Sow 1 bushel September 20th to November 1st, with 10 pounds Crimson Clover and 20 pounds Hairy Vetch and graze from December 1st to June 1st.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat—For preventive use blue stone, 1 ounce to 2½ gallons of water; soak wheat a few hours; or 1 pint formulin to 50 gallons of water; soak five minutes.

Beardless or smooth head varieties that we recommend for this section.

Blue Stem, Early Red May, Leap's Prolific and Currell's Prolific—

Peck	\$.70
1 bushel	2.00
5 bushels	1.90
10 bushels	1.80

Get prices in large amounts.

Bearded or long berry varieties that we recommend for this section.



Native Georgia Rye.

bushel together with Crimson Clover. Graze December 1st to April 15th. Rye can be planted for late fall and winter grazing at the last laying by of cotton.

Peck	\$.60
1 bushel	2.00
5 bushels	1.75
10 bushels	1.65

Get prices in large amounts.

Beech Island Rye—

There are many farmers who believe that a rye grown below the latitude of Augusta, is more liable to grow tall and never trail, than rye grown in middle Georgia. As Georgia rye seeds more heavily than Beech Island grown rye, we are compelled to get a larger price for this latter type, which we have always called "Beech Island." So often has northern rye been substituted for Georgia rye that even at the higher price this Beech Island has today a good sale. We planted this rye this past year at the same time alongside of Maryland grown rye, and the Beech Island came forward 2 months earlier.

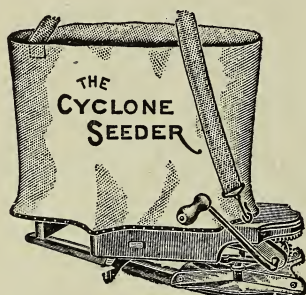
Red Wonder and Bearded Fulcaster—

Peck	\$.70
1 bushel	2.00
5 bushels	1.90
10 bushels	1.80

Willet's Grain Grazing Mixture—

One of the best combination grazing mixtures we know; it is composed of rye, wheat, barley, turf oats and vetch. This has been used by quite a number in the past few years and all report excellent results.

1 bushel	\$2.00
5 bushels	1.85
10 bushels	1.75



Cyclone Seed Sower.

CYCLONE BROADCAST SEEDER

Perfect in distribution, strong and mechanically constructed. Has automatic cut-off and regulator.

Each	\$1.50
------------	--------

CHRISTEN SEED SOWERS—

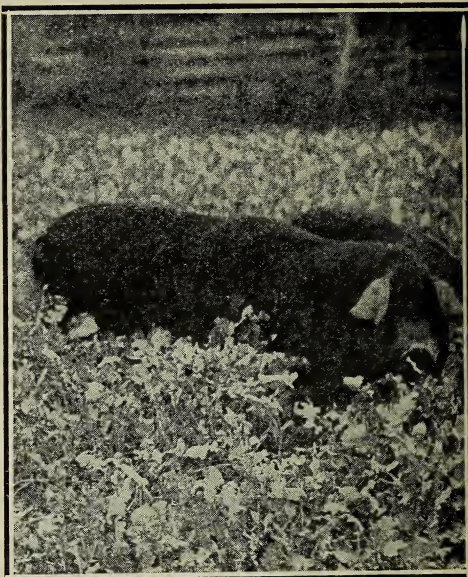
Each	\$1.00
------------	--------

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (See cut)—

(Brassica Napius).

The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre, 16-inch drills, in spring or fall, through October, or 15 pounds broadcast in dump lands, or drill in rich uplands. Graze November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August it makes in two months an enormous amount of green food, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle food in winter when rye is almost the only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months—a

lamb growing 7 to 8 pounds a month. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold killed; fine for green winter chicken food. The plants



Grazing on Rape Field.

may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. As high as 40 tons of green forage have been obtained from an acre of rape. It can be sown after oats or wheat, or in the corn from July to October in the South, as it thrives best in cold weather, and furnishes an excellent winter pasture for hogs and sheep. At Augusta, can be sown and cut almost every month in the year.

1 pound	\$.15
5 pounds .....	.12
10 pounds .....	.10
50 pounds .....	.09
100 pounds .....	.08

CANADA FIELD PEAS—

This pea in appearance resembles a small extra early garden pea. It takes the place in the far North and Canada that the cow pea does in the South. It is used for the same purposes, and with about as uniform good results. The plant is not so resistant to hot weather as the cow pea, but it is very resistant to cold weather—in fact it

will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at a time of year when the cow pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be planted in the South any time from September until March. Better success is generally had by planting in the early fall, after all danger of dry hot weather has passed. They can be sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or if allowed to mature, will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

Canada Field Peas are beginning to be largely sown in the South in the fall of the year in connection with such winter grains as wheat, oats, rye and barley. When sown with grain about one-half bushel of peas are used to the acre, together with about 50 to 75 per cent of the ordinary amount of grain sown to the acre where nothing is mixed with the grain. This mixture can be either grazed or grazed lightly and allow the crop to mature in the early spring and both cut and cured for hay.

It should be understood that Canada Peas are a leguminous forage plant and enrich the ground in the same manner as the cow pea, so they are frequently sown and turned under for a green manuring crop. Southern farmers ought to get better acquainted with this valuable forage plant and make some experiments on their own behalf.

Peck	\$.65
1 bushel	2.25
5 bushels	2.15

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—

(48 pounds to bushel). Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. It can be sown in early spring, or late summer; it matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on most any soil, resists heat and drought. The blooms furnish excellent food for bees.

1 pound	\$.10
1 peck .....	.50
1 bushel	1.75
5 bushels	1.50

Silver Hull Buckwheat—

This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results wherever planted in the South.

1 pound	\$.10
1 peck .....	.50
1 bushel	1.75
5 bushels	1.50

VETCHES (60 pounds to bushel)—

A Culture for Vetch Growing—Before planting send for our pamphlet on "Augusta Vetch Growing." In the spring of 1905 our Mr. Willet, through a lengthy argument in New York, induced (where others had failed) United States custom duty people to reverse their former decision, with the result that vetches come in now duty free. They had always paid 30 per cent duty, which was a tax to consumer of from 75c to \$1.25 per bushel. His argument, which made free vetches, has increased already the vetch sale in America ten-fold. As an example of the tremendous value of what Mr. Willet did, we note that vetch growers here alone at Augusta are saving annually \$1,500, which amount a few years ago would have gone as tariff to the government. Buy vetches of us, therefore, in preference to other importers in the vetch trade. This firm through Southern ports, are the largest vetch importers in the South, possibly the largest in America. We sow Sativa and Villosa from August to January 15th. Our usual formula is 1 bushel of Sativa, or $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of Villosa, per acre with 2 to 4 quarts of oats, and also 2 quarts of Late White Blooming Crimson Clover, per acre. The above is the finest hay composition and is planted on some thousands of acres of land about this city—the hay bringing in 1910, \$20.00 per ton, and in 1911, \$24.00. Both vetches grow 4 to 5 feet. Both vetches tiller heavily—Villosa 5 to 12 per cent, and Vicia Sativa 4 to 6. Our dairymen plant, too, for green crops, early fall, per acre 1 bushel of beardless barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of one of the vetches, and 1 bushel of rye; cut the beardless bar-

ley within 90 days, and rye and vetch in early spring, to be followed by several later cuttings. Flowers are fine for bees. Our best winter legume—vastly enriching the soil in winter. If followed by cow peas in summer, two legume crops can be had with great soil enrichment, and if vetch with beardless barley is sown in September and barley is cut in 90 days in milk, then three hay crops can be had. The vetches are frequently broadcasted in cotton fields for late pasturing or turning under for soil enrichment. The vetches will add 25 to 50 per cent to the fertility of cotton lands. Sensational corn crops were made in South Carolina this past year, following corn after vetch.

Times for Planting Vetches—*Vicia Sativa* and *Vicia Villosa*. The new crop of each year, as imported, is not ready for shipment until September or October. Earlier shipments take previous year's crop. Vetches are planted here from early fall until through January. Large amounts are planted about Christmas time. The State Agricultural College at Athens made the following test for us last year: Plantings were made December 15th, January 15th, February 15th, and March 15th; maximum crops resulted from planting of December 15th and January 15th; February planting was not nearly so good; March planting was almost a complete failure.

Vetches in Cotton Fields—Plant with harrow at last plowing, or about August 1st, or at first picking of cotton, 30 pounds vetches, 1 bushel or less of oats. In winter, cotton stalks may be pulled out, and in May vetches cut for hay; or in the early spring vetch and cotton stalks may be all turned under for soiling. This for soil enrichment and for the making of two crops per year is coming universally into vogue.

Vetch Germination—Vetch seeds have hard coverings or shells; need, therefore, good seasons, or else may simply swell through partial germination, but yet die in the ground on account of insufficient moisture. Before planting vetch seed, always test your seed between wet papers for 5 or 6 days and note the percentage that sprouts. Our vetch seed are always tested in our warehouse and are

sent out showing high germination, but we will not be, under any circumstances whatever, responsible for field germination. If not accepted on these terms, return the seed.

***Vicia Villosa*, or Hairy Vetch—**

(60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume; slightly earlier than *Sativa*; can be planted alone or in mixture, at the same time as is *Sativa* (see directions of *Sativa* below.) It is somewhat harder than *Sativa* and especially on red lands, and is the best seed Russia ever gave to this country. Seed are smaller than *Sativa*—30 to 40 pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple, and appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. There is no grass so beautiful as hairy vetch planted in a wet season. Higher priced than *Sativa*. The growing of vetches in the South is as important as that



Hairy Vetch.

of alfalfa in the Northwest. We have cut here at Augusta 1½ tons per acre. *Villosa* stools heavily, 6 to 12 stalks per seed; grows 5 to 6 feet. As a support we plant 4 to 6 quarts of oats, and sometimes 4 quarts of Crimson

Clover per acre with Villosa. Hairy Vetch for hog purposes sow September 1st to October 15th, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel with 2 bushels of oats. Graze December 1st to May 15th. The favorite Mississippi College Farm's plan is: Plant Hairy Vetch November 15th, cut this for hay May 1st; plant at once a 60-day cow pea, cut this late in July and then plant on same land Amber Sorghum, which can be cut about November 1st, making three crops. —

1 pound	\$.20
10 pounds .....	.15
25 to 50 pounds.....	.10
100 pounds .....	.09



Sativa Vetch.

Vicia Sativa, or Oregon, or English Winter Vetch—

A legume. Sativa stands the climate here at Augusta excellently well. For the latitude of Augusta, below here, and in light loamy soils, there will usually be no trouble in Sativa being cold killed. It stands up better, is less twining and is much cheaper than Hairy Vetch. Sativa is the principal vetch grown here at Augusta, Ga.—Augusta being the largest

vetch center in the United States. It is more easily cured than Hairy; an annual; tillers or stools 4 to 6 stalks per seed; seed are black and round, larger than Hairy, and should be planted in good wet seasons, since the seed shell is quite thick. Should not be planted in dry time; grows 3 to 3 feet, slightly later than Villosa. Is usually cut here about May 1st; not so heavy a growth or as woody as cow pea hay, but hay is of the very highest quality. Can be sowed 50 to 60 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. The best way to sow is 1 bushel of Sativa, 4 quarts of oats, and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre. Dairymen here frequently plant per acre, 1 bushel of Beardless Barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Sativa, and 1 bushel of Rye. For green cutting Beardless can be cut from 60 to 75 days; later cuttings for the balance. Sativa is frequently planted in cotton fields, in the growing cotton, and in early spring is turned under. Sensational crops were made in South Carolina last year in corn, which followed after Sativa. Three crops per year of hay, two of them legumes, can be made as follows: Early fall plant Beardless Barley; plant in December Sativa; and in June plant cow peas. Vetch hay is equal to Alfalfa.

1 pound	\$.15
10 pounds .....	.10
25 to 50 pounds.....	.08
100 pounds .....	.06

ALFALFA or LUCERNE CLOVER

(A legume and soil renovator.) Use our Farmogerm, soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front cover, inside.) Medicago Sativa; 60 pounds to bushel. Let us mail you Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa." 164 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.10 (postpaid); paper, 60c (postpaid).

Stools or multiplies; it stems heavily—30 or 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre, Spring or Fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 6 times a season. Stand once set, lasts a lifetime. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, Alfalfa

can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa have been mixed with ground grains, which is a perfect ra-



Alfalfa.

tion for horses and cows, are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama, in 1905, there was netted \$51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, \$12 per ton for hay, on land rated at \$15 per acre. This land made alfalfa two years for hay, one year for pasturing hogs; was put to corn in 1907. Alfalfa increased the corn crop, and in a bad corn year, from an aforesaid 18 bushels per acre to 55 bushels in 1907. Alabama is sowing large amounts of alfalfa. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2,000 acres in one county.

1 pound	\$.25
5 to 10 pounds.....	.18
25 to 50 pounds.....	.16
100 pounds .....	.15

GEORGIA BURR CLOVER—

(Medicago Arabic.) Sold in burs unhulled. A perennial legume. Use Farmogerm, soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front inside cover.) Ten pounds to bushel. Plant two or more bushels per acre. Sow July to October 1st. Smoothly harrow land and cover only one-third inch in depth. Sprouts with fall rains and matures about May 20th. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. For cattle and hog scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow;" or break land and sow in August, harrowing in; comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in from about April 1st to June 1st, and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Burr Clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting lasts a lifetime. Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Burr Clover (5 to 6 seeds are in each bur) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr Clover and drag the land. A correspondent with 30 years' experience in Burr Clover writes us: "First planting Burr Clover came up fine stands 18 months after planting. Hardest seed of all known seed. I now leave my seed in open weather in piles from June to September and then plant. If burs mold, so much the better. Never plant more than three-fourths inch deep. No covering necessary except to prevent wind from blowing. If deeply planted seed remain dormant until brought to surface by ploughing. It perpetuates itself. The seed can be gathered for seed purposes through May and June, then turn the land with a disc harrow, and either plant Mexican June corn or some other forage crop. Do not pasture first year, or plow after June. It is excellent for hog and sheep pasture; is excellent in pecan orchards, and for milch cow grazing. 50 to 100 bushels in the bur should be gotten from an acre well set. Burs carry inoculation.

1 pound	\$.20
1 bushel	1.75
5 bushels	1.50

CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER—

(*Medicago Denticulata*.) A perennial legume. Use our Farmogerm, soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front cover inside.) Close kin to Georgia Burr, but is sometimes cold killed. The bur of the California Burr is larger and bare; ends are flattened as compared with the bur of the Georgia Burr. The hulled seed are 15 per cent smaller and not so hump-backed and are shorter. The Georgia Burr has spines all over it. From now on we will be able to fill your orders for choice, re-cleaned, hulled seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, July to October, by itself or with Bermuda Grass or Winter Vetches. All the United States seed houses now sell this California Burr (*Medicago Denticulata*), but it is not so hardy as Georgia Burr.

1 pound	\$.20
5 to 10 pounds.....	.18
25 to 50 pounds.....	.15
100 pounds .....	.12



Crimson Clover.

SCARLET or CRIMSON CLOVER

(*Trifolium Incarnatum*.) We are car-lot importers. The new crop is not imported by the American seed

trade until the end of July and August. A legume. Use our Farmogerm, soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front cover, inside.) 60 pounds to bushel. An annual. A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay or for plowing under. Stools heavily. It grows during winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sown at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast, September or October, 20 pounds per acre. Can pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria is important. Planted in corn last plowing, and plowed up in the spring it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. Largely sown with Vetches.

1 pound	\$.15
5 to 10 pounds.....	.12
25 to 50 pounds.....	.10
100 pounds .....	.08

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER—

A legume. Use our Farmogerm, soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front cover, inside.) Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent; yields more hay or forage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields. Adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting, also exceedingly valuable with vetches. (See Vetch Culture.) Matures with oats and vetch. Sow on top of ground, 20 pounds per acre. Soil inoculating bacteria is a very important item with Crimson Clover. A good plan is to sow in the fall, Rye, with White Blooming Clover. Cut the Rye for forage about April 1st and the Clover comes springingly up with luxuriant growth to be cut about May 5th. The land can be planted down to Marlboro corn, or cow peas, thus making three crops. Crimson Clover can be sown in corn, melons and in cotton

at last cultivation, to be turned under for manuring purposes in spring and followed at once by other crops.

1 pound	\$.15
5 to 10 pounds.....	.12
25 to 50 pounds.....	.11
100 pounds .....	.10

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*)

A legume. Use our Farmogerm, soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front cover, inside.) 60 pounds to bushel. Sow broadcast in spring, September or October, 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasturage plants for pasture, hay and enricher of soil.

1 pound	\$.30
5 to 10 pounds.....	.25
25 to 50 pounds.....	.22
100 pounds .....	.20

ALSIKE CLOVER—Swedish Clover.

(*Trifolium Hybridum*.) So called from being intermediate in its appearance between the Red and White Clovers, possessing qualities common to both, being productive, sweet and permanent. Is valuable for pasturage or soiling; makes the finest hay sown with or without Timothy. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine pasturage for bees. Sow 15 pounds per acre. This seed has in former years been mostly sold for export, but there is a growing demand for same in this country, as it makes one of the best forage and hay crops and great yield in seed.

1 pound	\$.30
5 to 10 pounds.....	.25
25 to 50 pounds.....	.22
100 pounds .....	.20

WHITE CLOVER—

(*Trifolium Repens*.) Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 pounds to acre in fall or spring. Fall is better.

1 pound	\$.30
5 to 10 pounds.....	.28
25 to 50 pounds.....	.25

GEORGIA MELLILOTUS ALBA or **BOKHARA CLOVER**—

A legume. 33 pounds to bushel. Sow 1 bushel to acre, in March, also

can be sown in the fall with grain. When the grain is cut off in the spring the clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay in a very short time. Lime or black soil. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken.

Price Hulled Seed—

1 pound	\$.30
5 to 10 pounds.....	.25
25 to 50 pounds.....	.22
100 pounds .....	.20

Price Native Grown in Bur—

1 pound	\$.25
Bushel	3.50
5 bushels	3.25

JAPAN CLOVER—

(*Lespedeza Striata*.) A perennial legume. Southern seed trade supplied. 25 pounds to bushel. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well-known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils it grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall, with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. To sow an acre of Japan clover, select a well-drained bottom or fairly fertile red upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with very light log or roll. A light dressing of barnyard manure before discing helps very materially. Cut September to November as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches each round mower for re-seeding. Thoroughly drag with tooth harrow across these 6-inch strips, and the stand will be perfect the second year. A big grower says: "Hay curing needs only one day on ground and two in cock." Another corre-

spondent in Louisiana says: "My Japan Clover hay turned me out \$45 per acre in hay this year. Best hay to plant on earth, because it will grow on any land. Stock and hogs are fond of it." Scatter it in woods fall or spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after spring oats are planted. For re-seeding do not cut till seed lower part stem have ripened—they scatter. Scatter seed over pasture lands.

1 pound	\$.25
Bushel	3.50
5 to 10 bushels.....	3.25



Orchard Grass.

pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good, shady woodland pasture. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands.

1 pound	\$.20
Bushel	2.25
5 bushels	2.15

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—

(*Poa Pratensis*.) 14 pounds to the bushel. This grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands or lime lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Fancy quality only.

1 pound	\$.25
Bushel	2.25
5 bushels	2.00



Red Top or Herds Grass.

GRASSES—

ORCHARD GRASS—

(*Dactylis Glomerata*.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 2 bushels to acre. Fall or spring—October and November are the best fall months for sowing. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich

HERDS or RED TOP—

(*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) 10 pounds to bushel. Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant, not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass, al-

though it is used largely in some sections for hay. It is used largely, too, in mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture mixtures. Sow in fall or spring, 2 bushels to acre. Can be successfully sown from August to October. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. The cheap kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive.

1 pound	\$.30
Bushel	2.25
5 bushels	2.15

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RAY GRASS—

(*Lolium Perenne*.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow about end of October, 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring, when Bermuda is dormant.

1 pound	\$.15
Bushel	1.50
5 bushels	1.40



Italian Ray Grass.

ITALIAN RAY GRASS—

(*Lolium Italicum*.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 30 pounds per acre, in

moist land, August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick-growing grass for dairymen. An annual.

1 pound	\$.15
Bushel	1.50
5 bushels	1.40

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—

(*Arrhena Avenaceum*.) (11 pounds to bushel.) Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States. It is closely related to the common oat and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing 2 to 3 feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from 5 to 7 feet high. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown.

1 pound	\$.25
Bushel	2.15
5 bushels	2.00

JOHNSON GRASS—

(*Sorghum Halepense*.) (28 pounds to bushel.) Known, too, as Maens Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson Grass as soon as the frost disappears, until June—40 pounds to the acre. Many find that by sowing Johnson Grass in the fall with oats, it is quite a cheap and reliable way to get land well seeded. Grass will lay dormant in ground until early spring. Cut before the head is in flower; three to five cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; it spreads if you do. Tender when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban Grass. It got its name "Johnson" from a grower some 50 years ago in

Alabama, who had a thousand acres planted in it. We have grown Johnson Grass here at Augusta for 75 years consecutively, and this is a large distributing point of Johnson Grass hay.. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Largely used in Cuba.

1 pound	\$.20
10 to 25 pounds.....	.15
50 to 100 pounds.....	.14
500 pounds .....	.12



Rescue or Arctic Grass.

RESCUE or ARCTIC GRASS—

(*Bromus Unioides*.) Known, too, as Schrader's. Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Ripens seed in March, but for hay cut first crop and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Can mix with Hairy Vetch and Burr Clover for winter pasturage purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early fall and sow down the Arctic Grass. A Georgia

grower this past year sowed seed in August and cut it in March, made 5½ tons of hay on 1½ acres. Our seed are Georgia grown.

1 pound	\$.20
10 to 25 pounds.....	.15
50 to 100 pounds.....	.12

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—

(*Bromus Inermis*.) Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome. Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop. Good all the year round pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring or early fall.

1 pound	\$.20
10 to 25 pounds.....	.18
50 to 100 pounds.....	.15

WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARK GRASS—

Fourteen pounds to bushel. We have the best mixture we know of; so compounded with seven or eight grasses that it insures green grass all the year. Our mixtures have succeeded here when others failed. In very light, sandy lands there is no grass mixture that is permanent; they will only last a season. The City of Augusta for years, in her parks and all down her walks, has used our lawn seed, together with hundreds of Augusta's citizens. Prepare land richly, plant and let land be rolled and sprinkled. Fresh stable manure is exceedingly injurious for a top dressing, or for using on lawns, for it begets weed growing. The best top dressing is bone meal, about 400 pounds an acre. One pound of seed plants plat 10 x 15 feet; 60 pounds one acre.

1 pound	\$.30
5 to 10 pounds.....	.25
25 to 50 pounds.....	.22
100 pounds .....	.20

TIMOTHY—

Forty-five pounds to bushel. This is one of the more strictly hay grasses, valuable for North Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and in the mountainous sections of the Carolinas. Sow at the rate of 12 to 16 pounds per acre.

1 pound	\$.20
10 to 25 pounds .....	.15
1 bushel	3.25

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—

(*Cynodon Dactylon*.) We are importers from Australia. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to the middle of November. Every three or five years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed in the spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton the hay is equal to Timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. Seed are planted (6 to 8 pounds per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller. Prof. Tracy advises, after the last cutting in the fall, plow the land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the sowing, and if possible, smoothed off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Burr Clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, too, for lawns. We have seen Bermuda on the coast, green and growing in the sand actually with high tide salt water running over it.

1 pound	\$1.00
5 to 10 pounds.....	.90
25 to 50 pounds.....	.75

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—

About 6 pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring months or early fall. They cannot be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant then, neither in mid-winter. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every three years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in fall and plant

vetches. These roots often go down 6 feet or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our best grower says: "Separate roots into sprigs, or cut them up with a feed or oat cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12 inches apart in the furrow, and cover roots."

1 sack, 12 bushels.....	\$2.75
5 sacks, 12 bushels, each.....	2.50

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS"—

(*Poa Arachnifer*.) Grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. Perennial. Transplant sets or roots November to April; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this it takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter; makes fine pastures from November to May. Do not too closely graze crop in summer. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring, makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior.

1,000	\$1.00
5,000 .....	.90
10,000 .....	.85

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS—

(*Stenotaphrum Dinitiatum*.) Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands; known as Charleston Lawn Grass, Mission Grass, Buffalo Grass, Pimenta Grass; grows on sterile dunes, 4 to 10 inches long, and stem grows 6 inches and a foot or more. Grows from cuttings, and set in summer 1 foot apart and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows with a dense carpet-like growth. Usually used in Charleston and Savannah for lawns. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida.

1 bushel	\$1.15
5 bushels	1.00
10 bushels .....	.85

ST. LUCIE GRASS—

(*Cynodon Dactylon* Var.) A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda Grass, but is easily eradicated, as it

does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine; Needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. A new evergreen lawn grass for the very far South; planted in Gulf States in place of Bermuda. Makes good lawn in 60 days. Grown from roots and shoots. Grows on surface only. Shoots do not grow under ground. Has been grown successfully upon the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Survived the severe winter of 1898-1899. Plant shoots 6 by 8 inches in summer, and about 1,000 plants 18 x 20 feet. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida.

1 bushel	\$.85
2 bushels .....	.75
5 bushels .....	.65

PARA GRASS—

(Panicum Molls.) New hay or forage. Growers here in Augusta, 1909, planted about June 1st, have been delighted with this grass. Sets can be planted from June 1st through early July. Ground should be put into good shape by ploughing and harrowing, and the sets can be stuck in the ground like Bermuda Grass in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet in the row, about 4,000 per acre; or plow a furrow and lay plants in and plow another furrow on them, but leaving out the top so the bud can grow; or they can be stuck in as you do potato slips, and thus in a little while there will be a large crop. In wet places it seems to grow directly up; in drier places it grows about 2 feet up and then spreads. In four months' time shoots 15 feet long. It looks superficially like very small cane. Its stalks are about one-half the diameter of one's little finger. It will take root at any joint that is soil covered, growing up wherever it takes root. Three or four river freshets did not drown it out in Augusta, nor did dry weather hurt it. For your wet pasture land that is overflowed, there is nothing

better in the South today, that equals this grass. Stick cutting in the ground 4 feet apart each way, leaving out one joint, in May or June. By getting enough to set an acre, you can grow enough in six months to plant 10 acres; 3,000 cuttings will plant an acre. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida.

1,000	\$2.25
5,000	2.15
10,000	2.00

KUDZU (Pueraria Thumbergians)—

This is one of the greatest hay and pasture plants known. It is a broad-leaved, very rapid growing, woody, leguminous vine; native of Japan; succeeds well in every part of the United States wherever it has been tried. For rolling lands that are badly washed, nothing equals it for pasturage. It grows well without fertilizer and improves every year. Have two pastures, graze one, while other grows. It is an excellent vine for arbors, or to produce a tropical effect by growing trees. There has been ten tons of hay made per acre of this, and the hay is an excellent feed. An analysis of the third cutting showed 14.80 per cent protein with 35.05 starch and sugar. Kudzu once planted lasts a lifetime, if desired. The time of setting the vine varies in different latitudes. In South Florida plant any time November, December and January. North Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, plant from March, April and May. Four hundred plants will set an acre 8 x 10 feet apart. We only ship direct from grower f. o. b. Florida, and send out no plants after March 20th. All orders should be sent in early, so as to have them ready for shipment at the proper time. All plants offered are field grown, self-rooted, inoculated and in a healthy condition.

1 doz. plants, postpaid.....	\$ 1.00
100 plants, express not prepaid	7.50
1,000 plants, express not prepaid	70.00

Garden Seeds and Plants

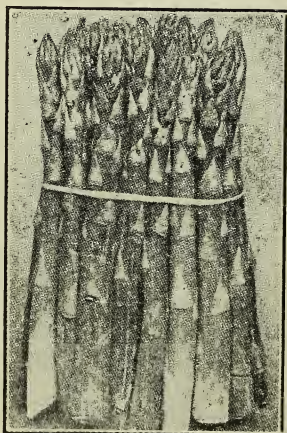
ASPARAGUS SEED—

Augusta Culture for Sowing Asparagus Seed—The plan adopted here by Augusta truckers is to open the row, sow 16 lbs. to the acre; cover with earth, 4 inches deep. This puts the seed into a continual moist environment. It takes sometimes one month for the seed to germinate. Scratch into them, say once a week, and when they begin to germinate, drag off the over-lying earth down to 1 inch of the seed. When up, keep clean of weeds and thin the plants to 4 inches apart, and when one or two years old it is better to set out in permanent beds.

Varieties as listed below we can furnish in any amounts.

Ben Tillman, Giant Argenteuil, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Connover's Colossal.

¼ pound	15c
1 pound	35c
5 pounds	25c
25 pounds	20c



Ben Tillman Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—

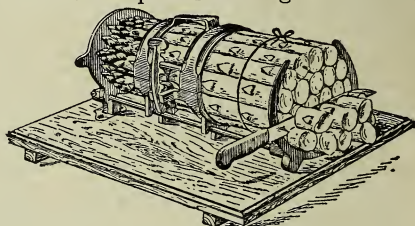
For the Home Garden—We would advise using the two-year-old roots. Roots planted this fall will furnish asparagus to cut next spring.

How to Transplant—Select a place, where the soil is very light and rich, and open up the furrows, say about

8 inches deep, and 4 to 6 feet apart. The roots are to be placed in the bottom of the furrow, about 12 to 18 inches apart, and covered with only 2 or 3 inches of soil, but as the shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You cannot get your beds too rich, or use too much manure for the crop. We can furnish choice roots from November to March. 100 roots will set a bed about 10 x 40 feet, depending some, of course, on the size of the roots. Five to seven thousand are sufficient to plant an acre.

100	\$1.00
500	2.50
1,000	4.50
5,000	4.00

Write for prices in large amounts.



Asparagus Bunchers.

ASPARAPUS BUNCHERS—

No. 2, 7 to 9 in. Bunchers.....	\$1.75
No. 3, 7½ to 12 in. Bunchers...	2.00
Asparagus Knives—	
Latest Improved, each.....	\$.50

RAFFIA—

Largely used for tying and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots and all vegetables for market.

1 pound	20c
5 pounds	15c
10 pounds	13c
25 pounds	12c

GREEN GLOBE BUR ARTICHOKE—

A vegetable little known by Americans, but highly prized by the French and Italians. This variety is for table use only. Sow in hot beds and transplant in April and May. Best imported French seed.

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.25
¼ pound	1.00
1 pound	3.00

GARDEN BEANS—

"Bean Culture," by Sevey; 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c post-paid. Let us mail you this book.

For all beans, when sent by mail, add for postage: Half pint, 5c; pint, 10c; quart, 15c.

Culture—Beans can be sown for succession from end of February, or sooner, until September; bear until frost. Drop several beans every 2 or 3 inches in rows 30 inches apart;



Black Valentine Beans.

cover 2 inches deep. Don't work while dew is on beans for fear of rust; one quart sows 100-foot row; 1¼ bushels, 1 acre. Mature in 50 days; produce 150 bushels per acre.

BUSH SNAP and DWARF BEANS

Extra Early Round Pod Valentine—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.25
½ bushel	2.25
Bushel	4.25

Black Valentine—

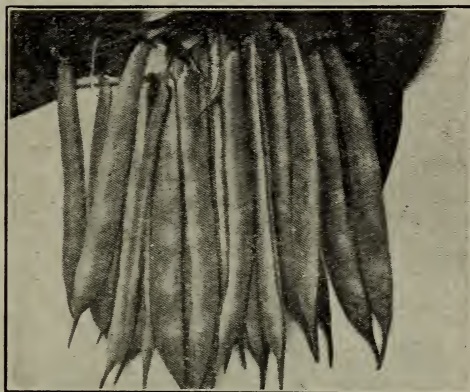
Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.35
½ bushel	2.50
Bushel	4.50

Giant Stringless Green Pod—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.35
½ bushel	2.50
Bushel	4.50

Improved Golden Wax—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.40
½ bushel	2.75
Bushel	5.00



Currie's Rust-Proof Beans.

Currie's Rust Proof—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.25
½ bushel	2.25
Bushel	4.25

Early Yellow Six Weeks—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.25
½ bushel	2.25
Bushel	4.00

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.50
½ bushel	2.75
Bushel	5.00

BEETS—

Culture—One ounce plants 100 feet; 4 pounds, 1 acre. Soak seed 12 hours before planting. Can be sown pretty much all spring and summer and to November 15th. When planted February 14th, matures about May 10th. Crop is about 150 bushels per acre. Sow 1 inch deep, in drills 18 inches apart; thin out to 8 inches in drill. Beet tops can be eaten for "greens."

Early Dark Blood Turnip—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.75
5 pounds .....	.70

Early Eclipse—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.75
5 pounds .....	.70

Dark Red Egyptian—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.75
5 pounds .....	.70



Beets—Blood Turnip, Bassano, Eclipse and Egyptian.

Extra Early or Bassano—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.75
5 pounds .....	.70

Imp. Long Smooth Blood—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.75
5 pounds .....	.70

Half Long Red—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.75
5 pounds .....	.70

Silesian Sugar White—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.75
5 pounds .....	.70

Beet Plants—

Ready for shipment November to April f. o. b. grower only.

Per 1,000\$2.50

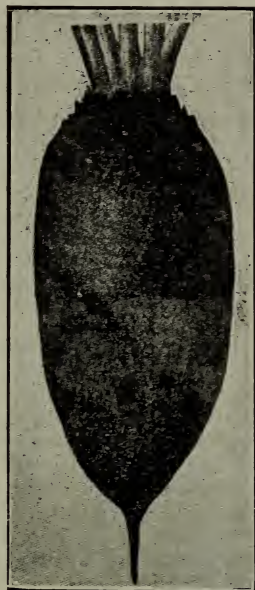


Swiss Chard.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet—

Culture—Sow any time in fall from August to November, in drills about 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cut or cropped six times in a season. The plant grows to a height of 2 to 2½ feet. The leaves can be cooked and served the same as Spinach, and the difference cannot be told. The stems are long between leaves and very tender and can be used in the same manner as Asparagus. The vegetable is becoming very popular and deserves a trial by every one with a garden.

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.45
1 pound .....	.80
5 pounds .....	.75



Norbitan Giant.

Beets for Stock or Mangel Wurzel—

Culture—In Europe this is one of the necessary crops for cattle—500 to 600 bushels are usually made per acre. Fed in winter and early spring. Sow 5 pounds to acre; sow in rows 2 feet apart and thin out to 12 inches in row.

Norbitan Giant—

$\frac{1}{4}$ pound	\$.20
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.35
1 pound .....	.60
5 pounds .....	.50

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—

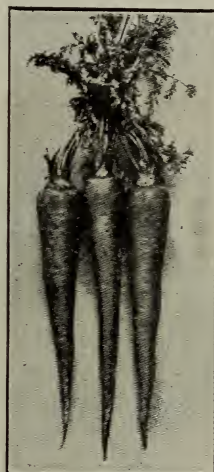
A vegetable very closely akin to the cabbage and collard. It may be treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about 2 feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

Perfection—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.20
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.90
1 pound	1.75
5 pounds	1.60

CARROTS—

Culture—One ounce will plant a 100-foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile, deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press soil down, thin out from 2 to 4 inches, so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days. Best time for fall planting, August to October. Seed crop almost a total failure.



Long Orange Carrot.

Improved Long Orange—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
1 pound .....	.50

Chantenay—

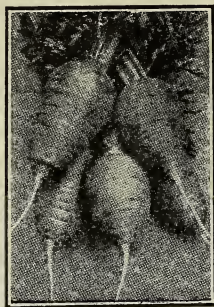
Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
1 pound .....	.50

Danver Half Long—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound .....	.25
1 pound .....	.50

Carrots for Stock—

Culture—Sow three pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter.



Chantenay Carrot.

Belgium Yellow—

$\frac{1}{4}$ pound	\$.20
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....	.35
1 pound .....	.65
5 pounds .....	.60

CABBAGES—

"Cabbage, Cauliflower, Etc." By C. L. Allen. Cloth, 126 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book—60c postpaid.

Our Cabbage Seed. We pay 50 per cent more for our Long Island Cabbage Seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America, who use cheap, imported seed; or on the other hand,

cheap Puget Sound seed from the State of Washington. Puget Sound seed so largely sold now, have been thoroughly tested by the large cabbage growers on the South Carolina coast. The seed have proven unsatisfactory, because so large a portion of them in Southern planting go to seed at once in place of heading out. These are facts well worth your knowledge.

The whole line of our cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. There are no better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer. We sell our special cabbage seed—enough to grow 3,000 acres in cabbage on Charleston coast.

Culture. One ounce makes two thousand plants, or 150 foot row; 5 ounces will plant an acre. Sow in beds almost any month in the year, usually from February to November. For winter crop sow in August and September early varieties. For late cabbage sow late varieties in March, April and May, for June, July and August setting. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed, 100-foot row.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

Early Charleston Wakefield, Early Jersey Wakefield, Georgia Trucker, Henderson's Succession, Imp. Early Drumhead, Imp. Early Flat Dutch, All Season, North Carolina Buncombe, Early Winningstadt, Green Glazed, Early York, Late Flat Dutch and Late Drumhead.

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.25
¼ pound .....	.60
½ pound	1.00
1 pound	1.75
5 pounds	1.50

Cabbage Plants—

Delivery October to March, 1913. Our plants are from seed sown in open fields on Carolina Coast and are frost proof. All varieties.

1,000	\$1.50
2,000	1.25
5,000 to 10,000.....	.90

CAULIFLOWER—

Culture—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage and same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hot bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

Early Snowball—

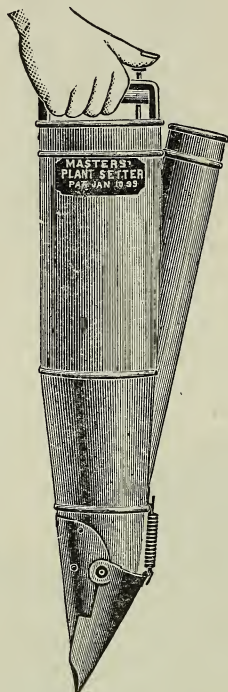
Packet	\$.25
1 ounce	1.25
4 ounces	4.00
1 pound	15.00



Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

MASTERS PLANT SETTER—

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's only way. No blank. No stooping. No more lame backs.



Masters Plant Setter.

Don't wait for showers but keep the Planter going every day regardless of the weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut-worms or your money back. Get a planter and see how it is done. Especially adapted for NEW LAND, either STUMPY or STONY. \$3.75 each.

CELERY—

Culture—One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100-foot drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be cov-

ered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days.



Golden Self-Bleaching Celery.

Boston Market—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.20
¼ pound .....	.50
½ pound .....	.85
1 pound	1.50
5 pounds	1.40

White Plume—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.20
¼ pound .....	.50
½ pound .....	.85
1 pound	1.50
5 pounds	1.40

Golden Self Blanching (Imported)— Seed very scarce.

Packet	\$.25
1 ounce	1.00
¼ pound	4.00
½ pound	7.50
1 pound	14.00
5 pounds	13.50

GEORGIA COLLARDS—

Culture—An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants, 150-foot rows. Sow in spring or summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20th, made plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6¾ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

Georgia Blue Stem Collards—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.25
½ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.75
5 pounds .....	.65



Georgia Cabbage Collard.

Georgia White Cabbage Collards—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.25
½ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.75
5 pounds .....	.65

North Carolina Short Stem—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.25
½ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.75
5 pounds .....	.65

EGG PLANT—

Culture—One ounce, 100-foot row; 4 ounces to one acre of 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Plant February 1st in hot bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost—say November 1st. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet.

While this is a crop grown from winter and spring sown seed in most localities, it has been found a most satisfactory and profitable crop for late fall and winter shipments from South Florida. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. It is usually customary to plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre.

New York Improved Purple—

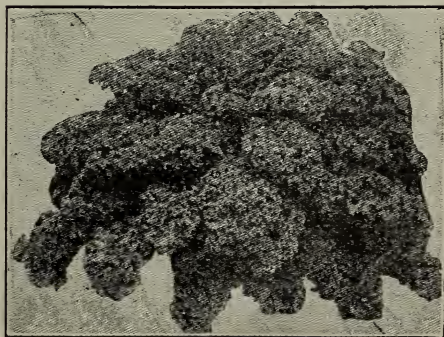
Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.25
¼ pound .....	.75
1 pound	2.75

White Pearl—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.25
¼ pound .....	.75
1 pound	2.75

KALE—

Culture for Kale—Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder—the yield of kale running sometimes 400 pounds to the acre. A winter crop. Sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row; cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in the winter and the land then put down to other crops. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 3 pounds to 1 acre. For winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We frequently plant here about August 1st up to November and still through mid-winter up until May 1st.



Dwarf Scotch Curled Kale.

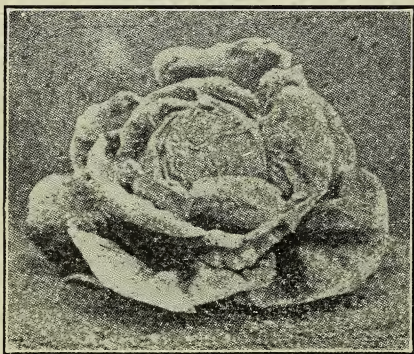
Dwarf Scotch Curled—

Fall Scotch Curled—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
4 ounces .....	.25
½ pound .....	.40
1 pound .....	.65
5 pounds .....	.60

LETTUCE—

Culture—One ounce for 200-foot drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Re-set plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; two crops from one season under glass frames. Quite a profitable crop when planted in the fall, September to October.



Deacon Cabbage Lettuce.

Deacon Cabbage—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
4 ounces .....	.35
½ pound .....	.55
1 pound	1.00
5 pounds .....	.90

May King—

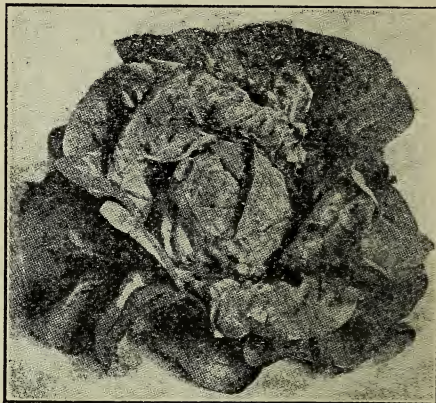
Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.15
4 ounces .....	.35
½ pound .....	.60
1 pound	1.00
5 pounds .....	.90

Silver Ball—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.15
4 ounces .....	.35
½ pound .....	.60
1 pound	1.00
5 pounds .....	.90

Imp. Big Boston—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.15
4 ounces .....	.40
½ pound .....	.75
1 pound	1.25
5 pounds	1.15



Big Boston Lettuce.

Imp. Hanson—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.15
4 ounces .....	.35
½ pound .....	.60
1 pound	1.00
5 pounds .....	.90

LETTUCE PLANTS—

Ready from November to May, 1913, f. o. b. grower only.

Per 1,000\$2.50

MUSTARD—

Culture—Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press



Chinese Mustard.

earth well down; ready for use in 5 or 6 weeks. One ounce, 100-foot row; 3 to 5 pounds, an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be cut down here all the year around. Seed are cheap.

Southern Giant Curled Mustard—

Chinese Curled Mustard—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
4 ounces .....	.15
½ pound .....	.25
1 pound .....	.40
5 pounds .....	.35

Ostrich Plume Mustard—



Ostrich Plume Mustard.

Ford Hook Mustard—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
4 ounces .....	.20
½ pound .....	.35
1 pound .....	.50
5 pounds .....	.40

ONION SEED—

"The New Onion Culture." By Greiner. 140 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, post-paid, 60c.

Culture—One ounce to 100-foot row; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. For onions, sow in February, March, September or October, in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 to 3 feet apart. Transplant 5 or 6 inches in row. Cover seed ½ inch in planting, or sow in hot beds in winter, and transplant in spring. They grow quickly. Ready in 100 to 110 days. For the best results, sow in cold frames in November, trans-

plant in field in early spring. Ready for "bunching" 1st of April and ready for harvesting June 1st. 200 bushels per acre.

Australian Brown—

Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. These dug in spring and kept in sheds will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onions once dug rot so early.

1 ounce	\$.20
4 ounces .....	.50
½ pound .....	.85
1 pound	1.50
5 pounds	1.30

Prize Taker—

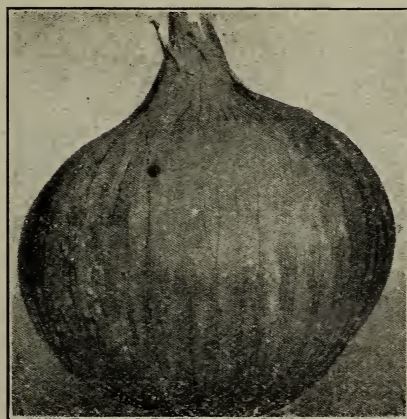
Large globe-shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds.

1 ounce	\$.20
4 ounces .....	.50
½ pound .....	.85
1 pound	1.50
5 pounds	1.30

Yellow Globe Danvers—

Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets.

1 ounce	\$.20
4 ounces .....	.50
½ pound .....	.85
1 pound	1.50
5 pounds	1.30



Large Red Wethersfield Onion.

Large Red Wethersfield—

It is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain.

1 ounce	\$.20
4 ounces .....	.50
½ pound .....	.85
1 pound	1.50
5 pounds	1.30

White Silverskin—

Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets.

1 ounce	\$.30
4 ounces .....	.85
½ pound	1.50
1 pound	2.50
5 pounds	2.25

White Pearl—

Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers.

1 ounce	\$.30
4 ounces .....	.85
½ pound	1.50
1 pound	2.50
5 pounds	2.25

BERMUDA VARIETIES—

They are of a mild and delicate flavor and keep long. They produce full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South, seed sown in September or October will produce large onions for market for early spring. Second early varieties later than Pearl, but sooner than White Silver Skin or Danvers. Onions are flattened, about 4 inches in diameter. Texas grows hundreds of cars of Bermudas. We import our seed direct from Canary Islands from the best growers. Plant about 5 pounds to an acre, 1 ounce for 100 feet.

Red Bermuda (Imported)—

1 ounce	\$.25
4 ounces .....	.75
½ pound	1.25
1 pound	2.25
5 pounds	2.00

White Bermuda Imported)—

1 ounce	\$.25
4 ounces .....	.75
½ pound	1.25
1 pound	2.25
5 pounds	2.00

Crystal Wax (Imported)—

1 ounce	\$.50
4 ounces	1.50
1 pound	4.25
5 pounds	4.00

ONION SETS—

(36 Pounds to Bushel.)

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 5c per pint, 10c per quart.

Our Onion Sets are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to one inch mesh, clean, firm and small. Are grown especially for seed purposes. We can buy miscellaneous sets a great deal cheaper but truckers who plant for the market will find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in Onion Sets, and where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.

Onions as a Succession Crop—Plant the following sets in the fall; the Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Xmas; Bermudas a little later, and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop, Pearl will ripen first; Bermuda will ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin will ripen last. A succession Onion crop both for selling in green bunches and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the fall early and at the same time Pearl, Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

Culture—One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September or October, four inches in row, ½ inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant onion sets for big onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed, and the highest price received for early onions warrants the outlay.

Yellow Danvers—

The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting.

Quart	\$.15
Peck .....	.75
½ bushel	1.25
Bushel	2.25
5 bushels	2.00

Red Westerfield—

A large cropper and favorite market variety.

Quart	\$.15
Peck .....	.75
½ bushel	1.25
Bushel	2.25
5 bushels	2.00



White Silver Skin Onion.

White Silver Skin—

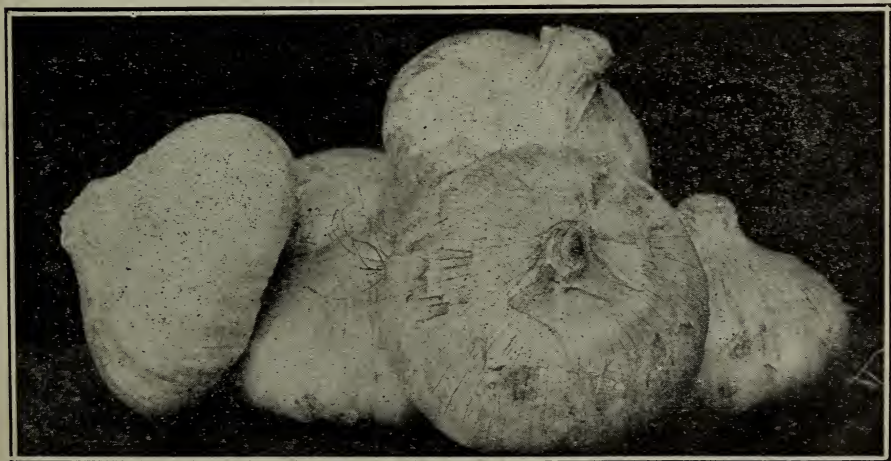
The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielder.

Quart	\$.15
Peck .....	.80
½ bushel	1.40
Bushel	2.50
5 bushels	2.25

Extra Early White Pearl—

An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate. For fall planting only.

Quart	\$.15
Peck .....	.85
½ bushel	1.50
Bushel	2.75
5 bushels	2.50



Early White Pearl.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.'S FALL SEED AND PLANT CATALOG

White Bermuda or Yellow—

For fall planting only. An extra large onion, color yellowish white, shape flat; mild fine flavor.

Quart	\$.20
Peck	1.00
½ bushel	2.00
Bushel	3.00
5 bushels	2.75

Red Bermuda—

For fall planting only. Exactly like the White except color is a dark red. An excellent keeper.

Quart	\$.20
Peck	1.00
½ bushel	2.00
Bushel	5.00
5 bushels	2.75

White Multiplier—

Thirty-six pounds to bushel, summer or 32 pounds in winter. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia.) We are heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor.

Quart	\$.15
Peck .....	.90
½ bushel	1.75
Bushel	3.00
5 bushels	2.75



White Multipliers.

Yellow Multiplying Shallots—

Bottoms. (Grown in Georgia.) Plant in September or October. By March or April each shallot has grown into a bunch of forty or fifty shallots.

The tops and bottoms together are eaten.

Quart	\$.20
Peck .....	.90
½ bushel	1.75
Bushel	3.00
5 bushels	2.75

White Multiplying Shallots—

(Grown in Georgia.) Exactly like the Yellow except the color is White, and are more delicate in flavor. Not quite as prolific as the Yellow.

Quart	\$.20
Peck .....	.90
½ bushel ..	1.75
Bushel	3.00
5 bushels	2.75

ONION PLANTS—

F. O. B. grower only.

White Silver Skin and Yellow Danvers—

Ready for shipment November to April, 1913.

1,000	\$1.75
5,000	1.60
10,000	1.50

Bermuda Onion Plants—

Ready for shipment January to April, 1913.

1,000	\$2.50
5,000	2.30
10,000	2.25

PARSLEY—

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet; soak seed. Sow in early spring and September to November. Thin out in drills to 4 inches apart.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

Champion Moss Curled Parsley—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.20
4 ounces .....	.40
½ pound .....	.60
1 pound	1.00
5 pounds .....	.90

Plain or Single Parsley—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.15
4 ounces .....	.30
½ pound .....	.50
1 pound .....	.85
5 pounds .....	.75

PARSNIP—

Culture—One ounce to 150-foot drill; 4 pounds to the acre. Drill in spring or fall from September to December, in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out to 6 to 8 inches in row.

Hollow Crown or Sugar—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
4 ounces .....	.20
½ pound .....	.30
1 pound .....	.50
5 pounds .....	.40

GARDEN PEAS—

Culture—One quart to 150-foot row; ½ bushels per acre. Peas can be planted here from January to August. September and October are best



First and Best Peas.

months for fall planting. Sow in single or double rows, 4 feet apart, and 2 inches in row. Ready for use in 50 to 90 days. Average date for planting February 10th and average date for maturing for the early kinds,

April 25th, of the medium kinds, May 10th, and of the late varieties, June 1st. Average yield about 100 bushels per acre.

First and Best, or Philadelphia Extra Early—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.50
½ bushel	2.75
Bushel	5.00

Alaska—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.75
½ bushel	3.00
Bushel	5.50

Telephone—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.35
Peck	2.00
½ bushel	3.50
Bushel	6.50



Gradus Pea.

Gradus—

Pint	\$.25
Quart .....	.40
Peck	2.50
½ bushel	4.50
Bushel	8.00

Champion of England—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.35
Peck	2.00
½ bushel	3.50
Bushel	6.50

Large White Marrowfat—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.40
½ bushel	2.00
Bushel	3.75

Black-eye Marrowfat—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.30
Peck	1.40
½ bushel	2.00
Bushel	3.75

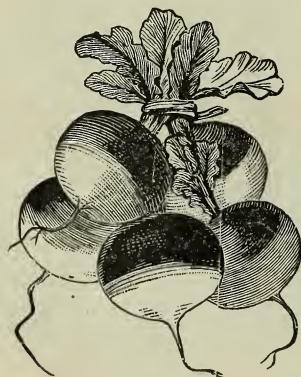
McLean's Premium Gem—

Pint	\$.20
Quart .....	.35
Peck	2.00
½ bushel	3.50
Bushel	6.50

We also put up peas in 5c and 10c packets.

RADISHES—

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet; 3 pounds to acre. Sow in drills in early spring and to June for succession; thin out as needed. Rows 12 inches apart. Sow also in early fall or winter. Radishes can be planted in open February 15th, and the "French Break-



Early Scarlet White Tipped Radish.

fast" will mature in about 30 days. Usually sow April 1st. Average yield about 1,200 to 1,500 bunches per acre. One dozen to the bunch.

Early Scarlet Turnip—

Packet	\$.05
Ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.20
1 pound .....	.60
5 pounds .....	.50

Long Scarlet Short Top—

Packet	\$.05
Ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.20
1 pound .....	.60
5 pounds .....	.50

Half Long Scarlet—

Packet	\$.05
Ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.20
1 pound .....	.60
5 pounds .....	.50

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped—

Packet	\$.05
Ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.20
1 pound .....	.60
5 pounds .....	.50

French Breakfast—

Packet	\$.05
Ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.20
1 pound .....	.60
5 pounds .....	.50

Chinese Rose Winter—

Packet	\$.05
Ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.20
1 pound .....	.60
5 pounds .....	.50

Long Black Spanish—

Packet	\$.05
Ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.20
1 pound .....	.60
5 pounds .....	.50

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER—

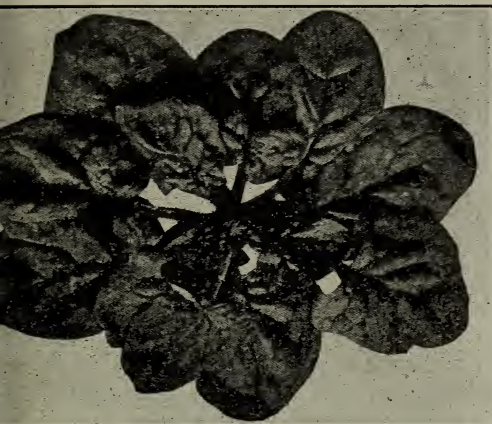
Culture—Sow seed in August and September in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow as long as they will. Plants are hardy, so let them stay in the ground and use through the winter and spring as desired. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 foot drill.

Sandwich Island Mammoth—

Packet	\$.05
Ounce .....	.15
¼ pound .....	.35
1 pound	1.00
5 pounds .....	.90

SPINACH—

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and Oc-



Bloomsdale Spinach.

tober thin out by using for table. For summer use, sow in spring. A good crop all the year; ready for use in 35 days. Less coarse than some other "greens;" largely used in the North, and should be used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. A companion crop with kale. For Northern market it is usually planted in August; yields from 150 to 200 pounds per acre. It is used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. It is usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops.

Bloomsdale Savoy—

1 ounce	\$.05
¼ pound .....	.15
1 pound .....	.30
5 pounds .....	.25

Long Standing—

1 ounce	\$.05
¼ pound .....	.15
1 pound .....	.30
5 pounds .....	.25

SUMMER or BUSH SQUASHES—

Every year the planting of the summer or bush squashes in the Central South during July and August for September and October use, becomes more prevalent. Every year the planting of these squashes in Florida and

along the Gulf Coast, for fall and early winter shipment becomes larger. Our people are just learning that these squashes grow and bear from summer planted seed just as well as from spring planted. These squash can be planted in the Central South as late as August 15th. South Florida plantings can be continued as late as October 1st, either for home use or shipment.

Extra Early White Bush—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.25
1 pound .....	.60

Mammoth White Bush—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.25
1 pound .....	.60

Extra Early Summer Crookneck—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.25
1 pound .....	.60



Early White Bush Squash.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—

Culture—Plant fall, winter or spring, except when ground is actually froze except where ground is actually frozen. Protect with litter when ground is frozen. Manure 100 pounds to one ton per acre; ammonia 4 per cent., phosphoric acid 6 to 8 per cent, potash 8 to 10 per cent. Set out in 3-foot rows 15 to 18 inches apart; about 9,000 plants per acre. Shipment from October to March.

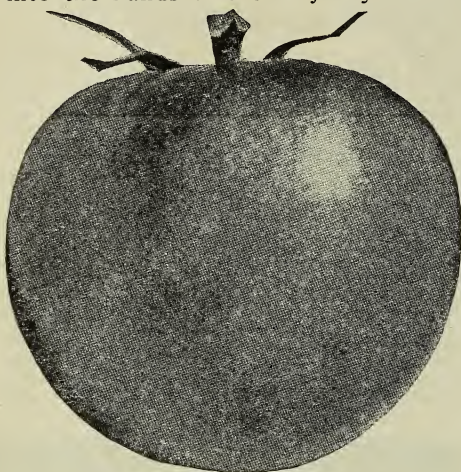
Best Varieties for the South—

Excelsior Extra Early, Improved Lady Thomson, Klondike and Gandy
 150 plants, assorted, delivered..\$1.25
 300 plants, assorted, delivered.. 1.75
 1,000 by express extra..... 3.00
 5,000 by express extra..... 2.50

TOMATOES—

For Your Summer and Fall Plantings

About the time this catalog comes into the hands of the majority of its



New Stone Tomato.

readers the tomatoes from the spring plantings will have begun to die out. It's easily possible for the people of the Central South to have tomatoes for table use for a month or six weeks after killing frost. Planted now, most varieties bear in 75 to 80 days. Summer planted tomatoes will be in their prime during October and November, and can be picked green before the plants are killed and kept in the house and ripened gradually for weeks afterwards. If you have never tried planting tomatoes in summer, do so now. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it is a regular crop for fall and early winter shipment.

Huffman's Earliest—

Packet\$.25
 1 ounce50
 ¼ pound 1.50
 1 pound 5.00

Improved New Stone—

Packet\$.05
 1 ounce20
 ¼ pound60
 1 pound 2.00

Livingston Favorite—

Packet\$.05
 1 ounce20
 ¼ pound50
 1 pound 1.75

Spark's Earliana—

Packet\$.05
 1 ounce25
 ¼ pound75
 1 pound 2.25

Improved Trophy—

Packet\$.05
 1 ounce20
 ¼ pound50
 1 pound 1.75

New Early Acme—

Packet\$.05
 1 ounce20
 ¼ pound60
 1 pound 2.00

Ponderosa—

Packet\$.05
 1 ounce25
 ¼ pound75
 1 pound 2.25

Selected Paragon—

Packet\$.05
 1 ounce20
 ¼ pound50
 1 pound 1.75

Golden Queen—

Packet\$.05
 1 ounce20
 ¼ pound60
 1 pound 2.00

Matchless—

Packet\$.05
 1 ounce20
 ¼ pound50
 1 pound 1.75

Dwarf Champion—

Packet\$.05
 1 ounce25
 ¼ pound75
 1 pound 2.25

TURNIPS—

Culture—One ounce for 200-foot drill; 1½ pounds, one acre. Sow in drills, which are 24 inches apart. For fall and winter turnips, from July to November. Thin to 6 inches. Sow spring varieties early in spring—about March 1st. Rutabagas are best sown in September. Turnips are an important item of human and stock feed, both turnips and green tops being used. While not a legume, turnips as a cover crop seem to improve the

land (by areation) almost as much as legumes. Cotton and corn make fine crops after turnips, and when we consider that only two pounds of seed are required for an acre with a net cost per acre of 80 cents, and when we consider the value of turnips for the human and cattle food, the wonder is that a much larger amount of turnips are not grown than are.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES—

Extra Early Purple-Top Milan—

The earliest of all turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

Extra Early White Milan—

Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

Early White Flat Dutch—

(Flat strapleaved.) Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; 1 pound, 40c.



Purple Top Globe Turnip.

Early Red or Purple Top—

(Flat strapleaved.) Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 40c.

Early Mammoth Red-Top White Globe—

Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yield-er; fine for table, market and stock feeding. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.



Large White Cow Horn Turnip.

Large White Cow-Horn—

A very productive, quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

Large White Norfolk Globe—

Makes large, round, white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

Pomeranian White Globe—

Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

White Egg—

A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen—

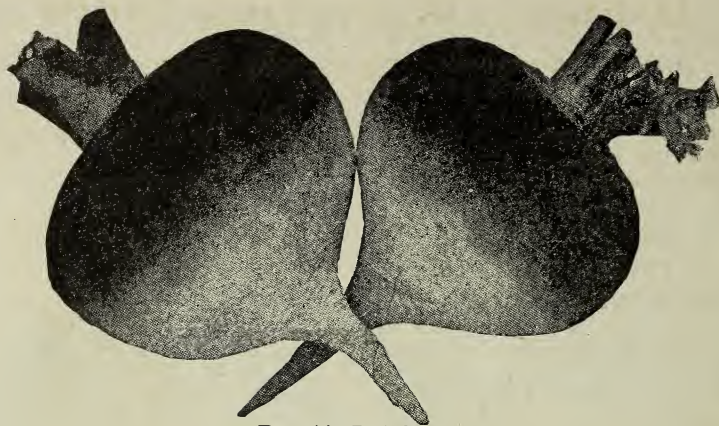
A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

Large Amber, or Yellow Globe—

Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly—

One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.



Bon Air Rutabaga.

SALAD VARIETIES—

Seven-Tops—

Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Do not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

Georgia Frost King, or Southern Prize—

(The United States seed trade supplied.) Differing though from Seven-Tops, which is simply tops. The Southern Prize has large white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late in spring, when other turnips are pithy.

This turnip is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE—

Improved Purple-Top Yellow—

The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder, good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

Bon Air, or Golden Necklace Rutabaga—

The largest Rutabaga in existence. Strictly American. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

Large White, or Russian—

Flesh is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

Willet's Flowering Bulbs

For Fall and Winter Planting

There are no Flowers to be had in the home in winter except by planting bulbs. By planting in the open ground, Flowers can be had long before Roses and other Flowers bloom.

We import all of our bulbs, getting them direct from the best growers, and only handle the highest grade.

(We advise shipping bulbs by express. Note: Add 10c per dozen to prices quoted, if to be sent by mail.)

BULB CULTURE. For outdoor planting for late winter or spring blooms, plant from October 1st to January 1st, in rich soil, fertilized well with rotten manure; plant bulbs (except crocus) 4 inches below surface and press down soil. In cold weather for winter cover you can use 2 to 4 inches coating of coarse manure or leaves; remove this in early spring.

IN POTS. FORCING. Take one-third of sand, one-third rich top soil, one-third well rotted cow manure, and mix. Leave one-third of the bulb above the surface of the soil in pot in planting. Sink pots 6 inches deep in soil, or put away in cellars or closets 5 or 6 weeks. Keep moist, but not wet. In 6 weeks the bulbs will have rooted well, and pots can be placed in a warm, sunny situation where they will come to bloom rapidly. Especially valuable for hyacinths and narcissus.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

Get special price in large amounts.

6-inch	.....Each, 10c	Doz. \$.90
8-inch	.....Each, 15c	Doz. 1.25
10-inch	.....Each, 25c	Doz. 2.25
12-inch	.....Each, 30c	Doz. 3.25

WATER CULTURE.

Hyacinths and narcissus can be grown in hyacinth glasses. Fill the glass with pure water and place bulb in the cup-shape receptacle on the glass. Water should come up to the roots of the bulb. Put in cool dark place until roots are grown to the bottom of the vase. Fill the vase with water as fast as water evapo-

rates. When foliage is well developed put in a light, sunny window and flowers will appear.



Single Dutch Hyacinths.

HYACINTH GLASSES—

Especially for water cultures and forcing of hyacinths.

Single glass.....	\$.20
Dozen	1.75

CHINESE SACRED LILIES—

A member of the narcissus family imported from China. The bulbs should be placed 3 to 6 in. in a shallow dish, partially filled with pebbles or small stones. Bulbs should be placed in an upright position, partially supported by the stones. The water should not more than half cover

the bulbs. The bulbs will also thrive if planted in pots of earth and watered liberally. Under proper conditions the blossoms are produced abundantly, but care must be taken not to keep



Chinese Sacred Lily.

the bulbs in an over-heated room. A cool, sunny window suits them best, and the curious oriental appearance of the bulbs, their peculiar but vigorous habits of growth and the ease with which they are grown makes this beautiful narcissus one of the most desirable of bulbs for window culture.

Each	\$.10
Three for .....	.25
Dozen .....	.90

NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS and JONQUILS—

Improved Paper White Grandiflora—

An indoor and outdoor bloomer. Grown in water or soil, form beautiful heads of flowers. They are easily grown also in pots of earth. Probably the most favorite water bulb.

Dozen	\$.25
100	2.00

Trumpet Major Narcissus—

Single yellow, largely used for outdoor planting.

Dozen	\$.25
100	2.00

Empress—

Extra large single yellow, cup a lighter shade than body of flower.

Dozen	\$.35
100	2.75

Golden Spur—

Extra large single yellow, very large cup, same shade as body of flower.

Dozen	\$.40
100	3.00

Von Sion—

Extra large double daffodil, rich golden yellow; quite an old favorite.

Dozen	\$.40
100	3.00

Barri Conspicuous—

Large deep orange color, very hardy.

Dozen	\$.25
100	1.75

Poeticus—

Extra early white, with saffron cup; excellent for water culture or outside.

Dozen	\$.20
100	1.25



Von Sion Narcissus.

Jonquils—

Single yellow, sweet-scented.

Dozen	\$.15
100	1.00

SINGLE DUTCH HYACINTHS—

All colors—Pure white, rose pink, dark blue, light blue, dark red, and yellow.

Each	\$.05
Dozen .....	.50
100	3.00

DOUBLE DUTCH HYACINTHS—

All colors—Pure white, rose pink, dark blue, light blue, dark red, and yellow.

Each	\$.05
Dozen .....	.50
100	3.00

Roman Hyacinths (Single white)—

Each	\$.05
Dozen .....	.40
100	3.00

FRESIAS—

Plant from September to Christmas.

Dozen	\$.20
100	1.25

CROCUS (Extra large or mammoth)

All colors.

Dozen	\$.15
100 .....	.75

TULIPS (Single)—

All colors or mixed.

Dozen	\$.15
100	1.00



Tulip.

Tulips (Double)—

All colors or mixed.

Dozen	\$.20
100	1.25

Our tulips are only the late varieties that do well in the South.

Flower Seed

For Fall and Winter Planting

SWEET PEAS—

For best results, sweet peas should be planted in the South during October and November. Plant in trenches about 6 inches deep, cover about 2 inches, as they grow deep, filling in until level with the surface of the ground.



Sweet Peas.

Willet's Choice Mixed—

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce packet.....	.10
¼ pound .....	.15
1 pound .....	.40

Sweet Peas—

Straight varieties, all colors, carefully selected according to results they have given after careful testing.

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.10
¼ pound .....	.20
1 pound .....	.50

Postage, extra, 8c per pound.

NASTURTIUMS—

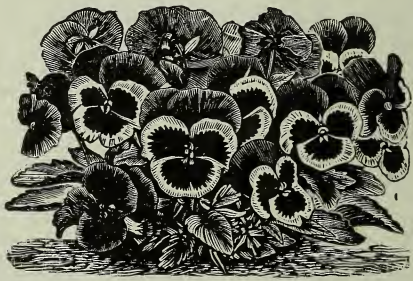
Dwarf and Tall—

Nasturtiums planted during August and September will give an abundance of bloom until frost.

Packet	\$.05
1 ounce .....	.15
¼ pound .....	.25
1 pound .....	.75

PANSIES—

The world's favorite perennial. For best results sow in September to November.



Pansies.

Willet's Choice Mixed—

Packet	\$.25
Three packets .....	.50
Eight packets	1.00

Extra Choice Mixed—

Packet	\$.10
Three packets .....	.25
Eight packets .....	.50

Get our complete catalog for descriptions, etc., of other flower seed.

The Cotton Shipping Industry

Rex Brand Cotton Marking Ink

Indelible Colors—Green, Black, Purple, Crimson, Blue. Marks or brands cotton. These goods universally used here by Augusta cotton factors, shippers and exporters, and by compresses throughout the South. No one marking or branding cotton bales can afford to do without it.

Large Size—2¾-lb., enough to make 50 gallons ink:

Each.....\$2.50 5 packages, each.....\$2.25 10 packages, each.....\$2.00

Small Size—Enough to make 10 gallons ink:

Each.....75c Postpaid.....85c

Cotton Stencils

Cut on tin or copper. Get special circular with prices and description.

Cotton Marking Brushes

(All Postpaid)

National, No. 2, each.....	25c	Nabo, each.....	60c
Sterling, No. 2, each.....	35c	Kabo, each.....	70c
Sterling, No. 3, each.....	45c	Mobile, each	85c

Branding Brushes

(With or Without Handles)

Each.....\$.25 Half dozen.....\$1.25 Dozen.....\$2.25

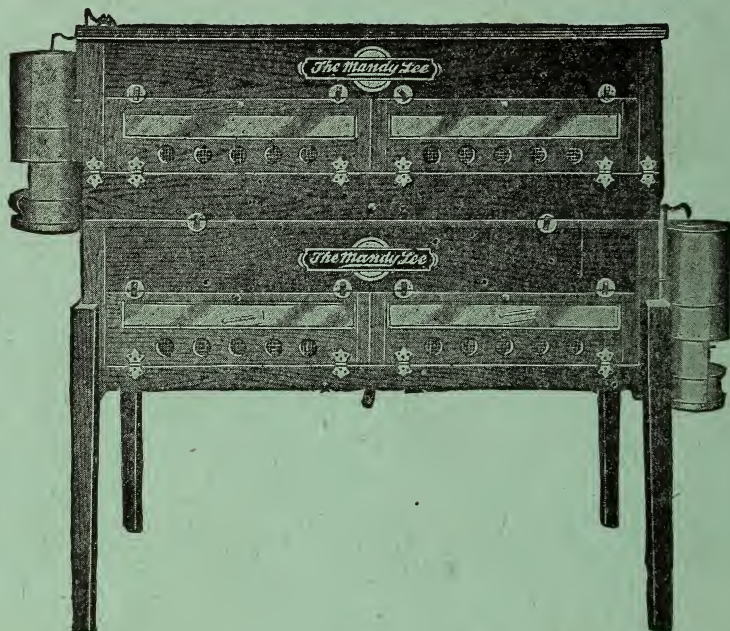
Get descriptive circular if interested in any of the above.

N. L. Willet Seed Co.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

WE CARRY A FULL LINE

Incubators, Brooders *and* Poultry Supplies



Write for our
POULTRY SUPPLY
CATALOG

N. L. Willet Seed Co.

Augusta, Georgia